

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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**C. N. SPENCER & CO.,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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**MCCOLGAN & JOHNSON,**  
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**HYMAN BROTHERS,**  
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In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots  
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Store known as Capt. Snow's Building  
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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and  
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At his Old Stand on the Esplanade. (15-ly)

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Bonnets made up and trimmed in the latest  
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Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahu-  
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Retail Establishment on Nuuanu Street. (15)

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**THE TOM MOORE TAVERN,**  
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**J. D. WICKE,**  
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All average claims against said Underwriters,  
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**CHUNG HOON,**  
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Importer of Teas and other Chinese and For-  
eign Goods, and Wholesale Dealer in Hawa-  
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Nuuanu Street, below King. 21-ly

**R. W. ANDREWS,**  
MACHINIST,  
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Gives particular attention to the repair of  
Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, & Locks.  
Drawings of Machinery, etc., made to Order.  
15-ly

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Maukaheka Street.  
All kinds of Merchandise and Groceries.  
15-ly

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Office with E. P. Adams, Esq.,  
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Fire-Proof Store in Nuuanu Street,  
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**J. MONTGOMERY**  
CONTINUES TO PRACTICE AS A  
Solicitor, Attorney, and Prosecutor in the  
Supreme Court, in Law, Equity, Admiralty,  
Probate and Divorce. (15-ly)

**H. A. WIDEMANN,**  
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OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.  
15-ly

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MERCHANTS,  
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AGENTS—Of the Boston and Honolulu  
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AGENTS—For the Maheka, Wailuku and  
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AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of  
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John M. Hoon, Esq., New York  
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5-ly

**G. W. NORTON & CO.,**  
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,  
AT THE NEW STAND  
ON THE ESPLANADE.  
WE ARE PREPARED TO  
attend to  
ALL WORK IN OUR LINE  
At the Shop next to the Custom House, where  
we can be found at all working hours.  
WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE  
OIL CASKS AND BARRELS,  
Of different sizes, new and old, which we will  
sell at the very  
LOWEST MARKET RATES.  
All work done in a thorough manner, and  
warranted to give satisfaction.  
All kinds of Coopering Materials and Coopers'  
Tools for Sale. (15)

**J. P. HUCHES,**  
Importer and Manufacturer  
OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.  
Carriage Trimming done with neatness and  
dispatch. All orders promptly attended to.  
Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets, Honolulu.  
15-ly

**NEVILLE & BARRETT,**  
Planters & General Store Keepers  
KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.  
(Near Kilauea Bay.)  
Island produce bought. Ships supplied with  
Wood, Beef and other necessities.  
Agent at Honolulu... A. S. CLEGGHORN. (15)

**M. S. CRINBAUM & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
Dealers in Fashionable Clothing  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety  
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STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK,  
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**VOLCANO HOUSE.**  
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.  
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS  
now open for the reception of visitors.  
To the Volcano, who may rely on finding com-  
fortable rooms, a good table, and prompt at-  
tendance. Experienced guides for the Crater  
always in readiness.  
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!  
Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.  
CHARGES REASONABLE.  
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can  
procure animals warranted to make the jour-  
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**GEORGE WILLIAMS,**  
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,  
CONTINUES THE BUSINESS ON  
his old plan of setting with officers and  
seamen immediately on their shipping at his  
office. Having no connection, either direct or  
indirect, with any outfitting establishment,  
and allowing no debts to be collected at his  
office he hopes to give good satisfaction in the  
future as he has in the past.  
305 Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf,  
near the U. S. Consulate.  
Honolulu, March 27, 1867. 24-3m

**PIANOS TUNED.**  
FINE PIANOS AND OTHER  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
Tuned and Repaired, by CHAS.  
DERRY, at the Hawaiian Theatre.  
Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar.  
The best of references given. (15-ly)

**J. H. THOMPSON,**  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH  
HONOLULU, H. I.  
HAS CONSTANTLY  
on hand and for sale, a good  
assortment of  
BEST REFINED BAR IRON!  
—ALSO—  
Best Blacksmith's Coal,  
At the Lowest Market Prices. (15-ly)

**JOHN NOTT & CO.,**  
Copper & Tin Smiths,  
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC-  
ing to the public that they are prepared  
to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consist-  
ing in part of STEEL, STAINLESS PLATE,  
SILVER PLATE, WORKS, PUMPS, &c.  
Also on hand, a full assortment of TIN  
WARE, which we offer for sale at the lowest  
market prices.  
All kinds of Repairing done with  
Neatness and Dispatch.  
Orders from the other Islands will meet  
with prompt attention.  
Kaahumanu Street, one door above Pitt-  
ner's. 24-3m

**JEWELER AND ENGRAVER**  
**MR. J. COSTA**  
Is now prepared to execute with promptness  
all work in his line of business, such as  
Watch and Clock Repairing,  
Manufacturing Jewelry,  
And Engraving.  
Shop on Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows'  
Hall. 24-3m

**JAMES L. LEWIS,**  
COOPER AND GAUGER,  
AT THE OLD STAND,  
Corner of King and Bethel Sts.  
A Large  
stock of OIL  
SHOOTS and  
all kinds of  
COOPERING MATERIALS!  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
He hopes, by attention to business, to merit  
a continuance of the patronage which he has  
hitherto enjoyed, and for which he now re-  
turns his thanks. 24-3m

**THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION.**  
1868  
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.  
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN  
quantities to suit purchasers, by  
WALKER & ALLEN,  
Agents. 24-3m

**ONOMEA PLANTATION.**  
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868  
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-  
tities to suit purchasers, by  
WALKER & ALLEN,  
Agents. 24-3m

**PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.**  
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868  
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-  
tities to suit purchasers, by  
WALKER & ALLEN,  
Agents. 24-3m

**WAILUKU PLANTATION.**  
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR  
Sale in quantities to suit purchasers,  
by C. BREWER & CO.,  
Agents. 24-3m

**MAKEE PLANTATION.**  
NEW CROP OF SUGAR & MOLASSES  
NOW COMING IN, FOR SALE IN  
quantities to suit purchasers by  
C. BREWER & CO.,  
Agents. 24-3m

**INSURANCE NOTICES.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**  
**BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.**  
THE undersigned having been  
appointed Agents for the San Francisco  
Board of Underwriters, representing the  
California Insurance Company,  
Pacific Insurance Company,  
California Lloyd's, and  
Home Mutual Insurance Company.  
Desire to inform the public that all losses sustained  
by Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of  
the above companies, against perils of the  
sea and other risks, at or near the several  
Sandwich Islands, will have to be settled by  
them. 24-3m  
H. HACKFELD & CO.

**HAMBURG-BREMEN**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING  
been appointed Agents of the above Com-  
pany, are prepared to insure risks against Fire  
on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Mer-  
chandise stored therein, on the most favorable  
terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 5-ly

**Merchants' Mutual**  
**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
OF SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE undersigned having been ap-  
pointed Agents for the above Company,  
are prepared to issue policies on Cargoes,  
Freights and Freighters.  
WALKER & ALLEN,  
Agents, Honolulu. 12-6m

**THE Undersigned, AGENTS**  
of the above Company, have been author-  
ized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT  
and TREASURE, by COASTERS, from Hon-  
olulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and  
vice versa: H. HACKFELD & CO. 8-ly

## History of the Kamehamehas.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAWAIIAN OF S. M. KAMEHA.

**Kamehameha I.**  
CHAPTER IV.  
Kamehameha having succeeded to the King-  
dom of Hawaii, the chiefs as well as his  
brethren lived under him. Some of the  
chiefs, however, began to conspire together,  
because they considered that they were de-  
prived of their rights in land. These were  
Keeamoku, Keawepoopo, and Kamaku-  
all brethren of Kamehameha. In the fight  
which ensued, Keeamoku's party were de-  
feated; that was known as the battle of Kai-  
omo—Keeamoku being unable to escape,  
except by sea. A canoe came from Kakaia,  
[a little way to the northwest of Kailua],  
bringing the intelligence that Kamehameha  
was in South Kona for the purpose of  
making war against Keawepoopo, whereupon  
Kamehameha concluded to side with Kame-  
hameha, and embarking in a canoe, he met him  
at Honolulu and there agreed that Kame-  
hameha should have all his rights (Keeamoku's)  
to the kingdom of Hawaii. Keawepoopo  
having heard of the junction of Kame-  
hameha and Kamehameha, made ready for his  
war and proceeded to South Kona with his  
chiefs and warriors. The principal fighting  
took place at the hill called Pa, from there  
to Kaupahu; but all the way between Keel  
and Honoumama was a battle ground. The  
ground is a very uneven and rocky one,  
full of holes and cut up with ravines—suit-  
able, however, to those skilled in the ancient  
style of warfare in Hawaii.

The fighting lasted for a long time, with  
the advantage sometimes on one side and  
sometimes on the other. Kamehameha had a  
priest named Hoiaka, who said to his chief  
that the only way to get Keawepoopo killed  
was first to procure the death of his priest,  
Kaaka by name. So it accordance with  
this advice, Kaaka was caught and cruelly  
put to death. [Whether it was owing to this  
that Kamehameha succeeded in his enterprise,  
the historian does not say, but we are led to  
infer so from what follows.]

It was in the year 1764 that Kamehameha  
became king of the entire island of Hawaii.  
He was the son of the King of Kaa, and his  
grandfather was king of the whole island of  
Hawaii. His mother was Kamakaku.  
Upon coming into the kingdom the new  
king proceeded to arrange his government  
by fixed rules. He appointed certain chiefs  
as governors for the different districts; to  
others he gave the charge of divisions and  
alliances of land, and to others again, the  
smaller subdivisions—so dividing up the  
lands among his chiefs and warriors. The  
business of canoe-building, and that of fish-  
ing, was also preserved distinct. He also  
set apart the classes of persons known as  
kakaekaka, (counsellors) kaka, (priests) and  
those skilled in the various connections with  
the ancient heiaus, or temples. One of the  
principal counsellors was Kikoo, and others  
associated with him, named Kaka, Kapa-  
laa, and Punahe.

Kamehameha was a wise king, and also very  
much skilled in the athletic arts of wrestling,  
boxing, etc. But his great fault was that he  
was prone to war, fond of display, and did  
not pay much respect to the rights of others  
in regard to lands. This led him to make a  
raid on Maui, in the year 1769, when he took  
possession of the districts of Hana and Kipa-  
hulu, and appointed a chief named Puna as  
governor, who was Kamehameha's kahu, and  
a skilled warrior as well as a wise counsellor.

After Kamehameha returned to Hawaii from  
his conquest of East Maui, Kamehameha Nui  
made war upon Puna, the King of Hawaii's  
governor, whom he had left in charge of  
East Maui. Kamehameha Nui was assisted  
by the chiefs of Molokai and Lanai in his  
war, which began by the name of Kapilipilo,  
owing to the large number of chiefs and war-  
riors engaged in it. There was a strong  
fastness called Kanawili, built of Ohia logs  
and other woods, which had been famed  
from ancient times as an impregnable place.  
As the materials for this place were brought  
from different localities that were noted for  
one or another circumstance in the history  
of the people, so it became to be valuable in  
the eyes of the chiefs. And Hana has always  
been regarded with peculiar affection by the  
chiefs on account of this noted fort, and also  
on account of the salubrity of its climate.

This war lasted a long time between Kame-  
hameha Nui and the chiefs of Hawaii. In  
one of the battles there came a chief of Molokai  
and took part. His name was Kakahele,  
and he was said to be a most extraordinary  
expert warrior, quick as to running, and  
very strong physically. He would allow a  
man to get on top of him—he would not  
—and then, in a little or no time, he would  
tear his antagonist in pieces; such was his  
strength and agility.

But on the side of the chiefs of Hawaii  
there was also a celebrated warrior—celebrated  
for his agility and strength—named Kaka-  
hele, who was said to be the fastest and  
most enduring runner ever known, and the  
most skillful in throwing the spear. It is  
related of him that such was his quickness,  
that he could catch birds before they had  
time to take wing.

Two men met at the battle of Makoleha,  
and the champion of Hawaii, Kamehameha,  
the first trial of attempting to pierce his an-  
tagonist with a spear. The Molokai cham-  
pion said to him of Hawaii at the commence-  
ment of this duel: "Break off the end of  
your spear, Kamehameha." "No," said the  
other, "I shall not do so for you." The reason  
why Kamehameha made that remark was, that  
he felt a regard for Kamehameha—they having  
been children together on Molokai. But Kame-  
hameha appeared to have forgotten this, and his  
mind was set on war.

The Hawaii champion exhausted all his  
death-dealing weapons on him of Molokai;  
fast and furious they came, like falling leaves  
of the ohia or the hala, (thick as the autumn  
leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa)  
or like the drops of rain, when a  
shower comes on. Kakahele, however, was  
not touched by any of these weapons. He had  
besides, a breastwork or defense from the  
spears and other missiles. When these  
were all exhausted, Kakahele said to his an-

tagonist: "Tomorrow, my god shall est  
you." [It may be mentioned here, that the  
chiefs in olden times—and even their descend-  
ants of the present day—were remarkably  
expert in the spear exercise. Some now liv-  
ing, septuagenarians, have not forgotten their  
skill.]

The next day the champion of Hawaii did  
not go into the general battle, but remained  
in the reserve. Kakahele, however, was  
watching him, and in order to bring him to  
action, he sprang into the midst of the en-  
gagement, where the fighting was fiercest.  
To a warrior like him, the attempts of ordi-  
nary men were quite futile; every one tried  
to strike him in vain; the showers of spears  
that were sent at him were as harmless to  
him as the showers that come from the clouds.  
He fairly bathed in weapons. As fast as a  
spear was thrown at him he would catch it,  
and holding it in reserve, either on the right  
or left side, it was made a bulwark of defense.

In that battle, the soldiers of Hawaii were so  
badly used that they became like a whirl-  
wind, rushing first and way and then another,  
and Kakahele following them on. On this  
occasion Kakahele killed Kamehameha, having  
beaten him in a chase, and overtaking him  
thrust him through with a spear.

However, Hana remained an appendage to  
the kingdom of Hawaii, because Kamehame-  
ha Nui gave up the war.

A chief named Mahihelima came from  
Hawaii and landed on East Maui, and observ-  
ing that Puna was governor of that place,  
set his wits to work to get it for himself.  
He said to Puna: "I have been sent here by  
Kamehameha from Hawaii to relieve you from  
the charge of this district, because he wishes  
to have some secret talk with you; I am to  
remain in charge of the fort until you re-  
turn." Puna took these words to be true, as  
coming from his kaka, the king, and left for  
Hawaii, leaving Hana in charge of Mahiheli-  
ma. And so the latter got possession of  
Hana and Kipahulu. Those lands however,  
belonged to his family by descent. But the  
remark was made by Kamehameha: "The  
root prepared for the cock has been usurped  
by the hen. I did not send for you to return  
to Hawaii."

Kamehameha Nui reigned twenty-nine  
years king of Maui. He had numerous wives  
and children, but the kingdom did not de-  
scend to any of his own children. In making  
his circuit of Maui, when he arrived at Ka-  
hala, he was attacked with sickness. At  
Kahala, in the district of Hana, he said  
his wish was, that Kakahele should be his  
successor in the kingdom. He died at Hana-  
kaloa, but his remains were afterwards con-  
veyed to Moaloa, on Molokai. The charac-  
ter of Kamehameha Nui, as preserved in tra-  
dition, is that of a kind king, in favor of  
peace. It is not said of him that he got up  
war expeditions against any of the other  
islands.

In the year 1796 Kakahele became King of  
the Island of Maui. He was noted for his  
fondness for sports—such as jumping from  
precipices into the sea. He was known to  
have jumped from a height of 100 to less than  
three hundred and sixty feet, and sometimes  
four hundred. The places from whence he  
made his leaps are still pointed out on Maui.  
He was fond of the art of tattooing, and  
half his body, from head to foot, was marked  
with different characters. He was of a  
weak voice, and after he became king descried  
the society of women and lived a seclu-  
ded life on the hills. He was King of Maui  
twenty-seven years, and seven years he reigned  
over Oahu.

During this time, Peleoholani, the King  
of Oahu, (formerly King of Kanai in this  
history) had taken possession of Molokai,  
and about this period, that is to say from  
1790 to 1796, there were numerous wars and  
small fights between the chiefs.

Kakahele of Maui, and Keamoku of Ha-  
waii, were at war constantly. There are  
many interesting stories related concerning  
the wars—how they were commenced on  
very frivolous grounds, and also how they  
were ended without any results. [Sometimes  
a little dispute between relatives about fish-  
ing rights would result in what they called  
war, (kama) and for months together, in  
whole districts, the ordinary pursuits of life  
would be suspended.]

While Keamoku was at Hana, on Maui,  
carrying on war with the Kakahele, the cele-  
brated Kaahumanu was born there—she  
whose name is so intimately connected with  
the history of the Kamehamehas. Hereafter,  
in the course of this history, she will be fre-  
quently mentioned in connection with the  
names of Kamehameha 1st, 2nd, and 3d.

[To be continued.]

THE ORONS OR WOMEN—Ladies doubtless  
will feel interested in the following account  
of their origin, taken from a Madagascan  
myth.

The inhabitants of Madagascar have a  
strange myth touching the origin of women.  
They say that the first man was created of  
the dust of the earth, and was placed in a  
garden where he was subject to none of the  
ills which now afflict mortality; he was also  
free from all bodily appetites, and though  
surrounded by delicious fruits and luscious  
streams, yet he felt no desire to taste of the  
fruits or quaff the water. The Creator had,  
moreover, very strictly forbidden him either  
to eat or drink. The great enemy, however,  
came to him, and painted to him in glowing  
colors the sweetness of the apple, the luscious-  
ness of the date, and the succulence of the  
orange. In vain; the first man remembered  
the command laid upon him by his Maker.  
Then the fiend assumed the appearance  
of an angelic spirit, and pretended to be  
a messenger from heaven, commanding him  
to eat and drink, and assuring him that he  
should be rewarded for his obedience. Shortly  
after a pimple appeared on his leg; the spot  
enlarged into a tumor, which increased in  
size and caused him considerable annoy-  
ance. At the end of six months it burst,  
and there emerged from the limbo a beautiful  
girl. The father of all living turned her  
this way and that way, so perplexed and  
uncertain whether to pitch her into the  
water or give her to the pigs, when a mes-  
senger from Heaven appeared and told  
him to let her run about the garden till she  
was of marriageable age, and then to take  
her to himself as a wife. He obeyed. He  
called her Banna, and she became the  
mother of all men.

Fox being badly shaken up in an accident  
on the Northeastern Railroad, in England,  
Mr. Samuel Baxton sued for damages, re-  
covered on three accounts: 1st, for business  
losses; 2d, for structural sufferings; and 3d,  
for agony endured in anticipation of an un-  
timely end. He got £800 sterling.

PRINCE ALFRED has composed a waltz.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY  
WITH BAVARIA. The following is a free trans-  
lation from the German of the text of the  
naturalization treaty recently concluded be-  
tween Bavaria and the United States:

Article 1. Subject to the Kingdom of  
Bavaria who have become naturalized citi-  
zens of the United States of North America  
and have uninterruptedly lived during five  
years in the United States, shall be consid-  
ered as American citizens and accordingly  
treated as such by the United States.

The declaration of intention to become a  
citizen of one or the other State shall have  
no effect of naturalization with respect to  
one or the other State.

Art. 2. Any naturalized citizen of one  
State may be indicted and punished after  
returning into the territory of the other  
State if he has committed any act threaten-  
ing with punishment before his emigration, pro-  
viding the crime has not become obsolete  
according to the laws of his original country.

Art. 3. The treaty between the Kingdom  
of Bavaria as one part, and the United States  
as the other part, concluded on the 28th of  
September, 1858, respecting the extradition  
of fugitive criminals, to be granted in certain  
cases, shall continue in force.

Art. 4. If a Bavarian, naturalized in America,  
takes up his residence in Bavaria without  
intending to return to America he is to be  
considered as renouncing his naturalization  
in the United States. Likewise an American  
naturalized in Bavaria is to be considered as  
renouncing his naturalization if he again  
settles in the United States, without intend-  
ing to return to Bavaria. The renunciation  
may be considered as valid if the naturalized  
citizen of one State lives for more than two  
years in the territory of the other State.

Art. 5. The present treaty will be valid  
immediately after the exchange of ratifica-  
tions and will be valid for ten years. If one  
party fails to announce the expiration of  
the treaty within six months prior to the ex-  
piration of the treaty, the other party shall  
be bound to renew it until the expiration  
of twelve months after the time that  
notice of the contracting party has been re-  
ceived to the other party of intention to renew.

Art. 6. The present treaty shall be ratified  
by His Majesty the King of Bavaria and the  
President of the United States, and the ratifi-  
cation shall be exchanged at Munich within  
twelve months from this date (May 26th,  
1858).

A MILITARY SPECTACLE IN ROME.—The  
Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*  
writes: "On the 24th inst., the Pope paid  
a visit to his army on the plateau of Monte  
Cavallo, arriving at Rocca di Papa, in a carriage  
at eight o'clock in the morning. As his  
Holiness entered the camp, rain began to  
fall, and was driven on by furious gusts of  
wind, which rose to a storm when the Holy  
Father reached the temporary chapel, erect-  
ed at great cost, in the midst of the camp.  
In this fabric the troops were ordered to  
take shelter. The Pope, however, did not  
leave the camp, but remained in the rain,  
and, as he was surrounded by his soldiers,  
he was obliged to wear a heavy cloak, and  
wear his umbrella, or red velvet cap, and as  
the rain pierced the roof of the chapel, a red  
umbrella was held over his head. The white  
linen for the altar was retained in place by  
the weight of bullets, and the roof was  
placed under a glass clock-shade, to prevent  
its being carried away by the tempest. In  
spite of these precautions, however, the rain  
went through all the service of the mass  
with his usual deliberation. The troops  
then gathered in the middle of the camp,  
where the Pope mounted a scaffold, and, re-  
gardless of wind and rain, bestowed upon  
them his solemn benediction. Gen. Kan-  
zler wished him to wait for the troops to  
be assembled, but the Pope, who was an  
old soldier, and a man of great energy, did  
not wait, but proceeded to the altar, and  
performed the service. The Pope's speech  
was full of encouragement, and he spoke of  
the duty of the soldiers to be brave and  
faithful, and to be obedient to their superi-  
ors. He then blessed the troops, and the  
service was concluded. The Pope's visit  
was a great success, and he was received  
with the greatest honors. The Pope's  
speech was full of encouragement, and he  
spoke of the duty of the soldiers to be  
brave and faithful, and to be obedient to  
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